

moral values, greater religious freedom, more concern with carrying the benefits of science and technology to all peoples. If we look at Asia, at China, India, and Russia, we can see synthesized there the great values of civilization.

"Speaking sociologically," he continued, "it is inevitable that we white races are going to have to learn to live in equality with the colored races. The yellow race alone, for instance, is not only approximately equal numerically to the white race, but has the oldest culture in the world, dating back four thousand years. In comparison, European culture is very young, for we can speak of it only in terms of hundreds of years.

"Asiatics have a time sense which the younger cultures lack; they think in terms of tomorrow and a hundred years from now while we suffer from a kind of cultural myopia. A solution of the world's problems is going to demand this time sense. It is going to demand the Chinese feeling for ethics, China's understanding of what it means to live together; India's spiritual depth and its understanding of the meaning of religion; Russia's realization of economic and scientific potentialities, and its understanding of the need for economic and political equality.

"If a world as integrated as the world of tomorrow can be said to have a cultural center, I predict that seventy years from now, that center will be in Asia", Dr Miller said, "for in Asia as nowhere else are the elements of a better and happier civilization."

Eric Russell Bentley was a visiting teacher during Black Mountain's summer quarter. An Englishman, educated at Oxford and at Yale, he received his PhD in 1941, winning with his doctoral thesis Yale's John Addison Porter Prize. He was a member of the faculty of the University of California last year, and has written widely for such magazines as *The Partisan Review*, *The Rocky Mountain Review* and the *New Mexico Quarterly Review*. During the winter quarter he is teaching courses in European history from 1600-1800 and in current affairs, with emphasis on the immediate historical backgrounds to the present war.

Anatole Kopp was educated at the Sorbonne in Paris and at MIT. He is assisting A Lawrence Kocher with architectural work, and with Mr Kocher is giving a course in architectural history. He is also teaching building structures, and stage design, and is directing the construction of four music practice cubicles, being built by advanced architectural students. Marianne Kopp, also a student at the Sorbonne and at MIT, is teaching elementary mathematics.

(The paragraph on Edward Lowinsky in the November Newsletter should have read as follows. The Newsletter apologizes to Dr Lowinsky for the errors in the original paragraph.)

Dr Lowinsky is widely known as a pianist, a musicologist, and a teacher. He studied at the University of Heidelberg, and lived recently in Holland where he was, until the war, a popular lecturer before Dutch musical societies. In 1933, his